

LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

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BY-AND-BY.

There is an angel ever near,
When toil and trouble vex and try,
That bids our fainting hearts take cheer,
And whispers to us—By-and-by.
We hear it at our mother's knee;
With tender smile and loving eye,
She grants our boon on childish plea,
In these soft accents—By and by.
What visions crowd the youthful breast—
What holy aspirations high,
Nerve the young heart to do its best,
And wait the promise—By and by.
The maiden sitting sad and lone,
Her thoughts all interwoven with
Nurses' tales and tales of woe,
And dreams bright dreams—By and by.
The pale young wife lies up her tears,
To catch the coming step, but hears,
How sadly whispered—By and by.
And manhood with its strength and will,
To breast life's ills and fate defy,
Though fame and fortune be his still,
His plans that lie in—By and by.
The destitute, whose scanty fare,
The weary task can scarce supply,
Greets the dawn with a sigh of despair,
With Hope's fair promise—By and by.
The millions whom oppression wrongs
Send up to Heaven their wailing cry,
And wringing in the tyrant's throng,
Still hope for freedom—By and by.
Thus ever o'er life's rugged way,
This angel bending from the sky,
Rejoices our sorrows day by day,
With her sweet whisperings—By and by.

THE CHRONICLE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1857.

The following bill has passed both branches of the Legislature. We are told a liberal friend (in Dry Valley) of Union Seminary, has suggested Two Thousand Dollars as the worth of the Court House half square, for the use of the Female department of that Institution. It would indeed be a beautiful and commodious location; and the Jail lot would furnish a good supply of building stone.

A FURTHER SUPPLEMENT to an act entitled "An Act for the erection of a new county out of part of Union, to be called Snyder, and relative to the seat of justice of Union county," approved March 2, A. D. 1855.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the Middleburgh and Henry C. Eyer, of Snyder county, and John V. Barber, of Union county, be and are hereby appointed trustees with power to sell at public sale the jail, court house, and all other public buildings, and all lands situate in the borough of New Berlin belonging to the county of Union prior to the erection of the new county out of part of Union called Snyder, for the highest and best price that can be obtained for the same on such terms as they may deem best; and on payment or securing the purchase money to execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers deeds in fee simple for the same.

Sec. 2. That prior to such sale, six weeks' public notice shall be given in all the newspapers published in the counties of Union and Snyder, and after deducting the costs of advertising and other expenses of sale; and after their account shall be audited by the auditors of said Union and Snyder counties, at a joint meeting assembled for that purpose, to divide the balance of the purchase money equally between said counties of Union and Snyder, and pay the same over to the treasurers of the respective counties.

Sec. 3. That if any of the trustees named in the first section of this act shall refuse to act, or be prevented from acting for any cause whatever, it shall be lawful for the majority to do and perform all the duties herein required by said three trustees, and in case a majority shall refuse or be prevented from acting, then the court of common pleas of Union county shall have full authority to fill such vacancies, and the persons so appointed shall have authority to carry out all the provisions of this act.

New York Town Elections.

The N. Y. *Evening Journal* has a table of all the town elections held in that State this year. It makes the numbers of Supervisors elected, as follows:

Republican	384
American	76
Democratic	195

The positions of parties is thus shown in comparison with the elections of 1856: Republican gain since last year 120 Democratic loss since last year 76 American loss since last year 95 Majority against Republicans last year 128 Republican maj. over both this year 113

In many places, this year, the Democrats and Americans—Roman Catholics and Know Nothings—"fused" to defeat the Republicans, or the Republican majority would have been still larger.

New Hampshire—all Halle!

The latest addition of the vote, compared with the vote for Governor, in 1856, is as follows:

1856—Metzger, Rep.	32,094
Wells, Dem.	32,060—34 maj.
Goodwin, Ind.	2,576
1857—Halls, Rep.	34,468
Wells, Dem.	31,139—3339
Haddock, Ind.	209

Whole vote, 65,826. Halle's majority over Wells, 3,339; over Wells and Haddock, 3,130. Wells' loss since last year, 921. Halle's gain over Metzger, 2,485. Net Republican gain, 3,305.

STATE CONVENTION.

The citizens of Pennsylvania who are opposed to the extension of Slavery and to the other equally obnoxious principles of the incoming National Administration, as announced in the Cincinnati platform—who are opposed to the union of Church and State, the exclusion of the Bible from our Common Schools, and in favor of protecting the ballot-box from the corrupt influences by which the will of the people was defeated in the recent State and Presidential elections—are requested to elect delegates, equal in number to the present representation in the Senate and House of Representatives, to meet in Convention in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the 25th day of March next, at 12 o'clock M., to nominate candidates for Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court and Canal Commissioner, to be supported at the ensuing October election. [Signed by 58 Members of the Senate and House of Representatives.]

HARRISBURG, Feb. 23, 1857.

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, Mar. 25.—In pursuance of the above call, a Convention met at noon in the Hall of the House of Representatives. On motion of Gen. Power of Beaver Co. Eben S. Chase of Susquehanna was chosen temporary chairman, and in a brief speech of thanks for the honor conferred, referred to the peculiar circumstances under which the Convention met, and the importance of the principles involved, and he invoked conciliation and harmony of action. With these he predicted triumphant success in the election next fall. His speech was enthusiastically applauded.

Richard Coulter, of Westmoreland, and A. L. Henneshotz, of Berks, were appointed Secretaries.

A resolution was adopted directing the Chair to appoint a committee of one from each Senatorial District to report permanent officers.

Adjourned till 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at 3 o'clock, when the Chairman announced the following committee to report the permanent officers of the Convention: J. S. Van Voorhis, Chairman; Wm. Minter, E. H. Steele, J. Hoffman, George Warner, N. Ellmaker, J. B. Rutherford, D. L. Jones, E. L. Foster, Washington Crooks, Isaac Benson, F. Stewart, John Passmore, C. H. Seymour, W. F. Clark, James Skinner, A. W. Crawford, R. Errett, Jonas Augustine, E. Ballington, George W. Strouse, A. B. Miller, H. Kuhn.

A Committee on Credentials was also announced, as follows: T. J. Coffey, of Indiana; A. N. Rankin, of Franklin; J. F. Donaldson, Tioga; B. Rush Petriken, of Clinton; Morrow B. Lowry, of Erie; John S. Bowen, of Chester; Alexander King, of Bedford; C. B. Hackley, of Luzerne, and W. F. Clark, of Mercer.

The Committee on Officers, after a short delay, reported the following list: President—JOHN S. BOWEN, of Chester. Vice Presidents—E. S. Chase, of Susquehanna; Robert McKnight, of Allegheny; W. W. Taylor, of Montgomery; J. D. Miller, of Fayette; Thomas Struthers, of Warren; Wm. Henry, of Beaver; W. W. Hamersley, of Lehigh; A. S. Henderson, of Lancaster; George S. King, of Warren; M. H. Taggart, of Union; W. C. Warren, of Erie; Wm. Jamison, of Montour; Walter Sedgwick, of Schuylkill.

Secretaries—A. L. Henneshotz, of Berks; James A. Eakin, of Allegheny; A. W. Rankin, of Franklin; Jas. Fox, of Dauphin; Wm. P. Miner, of Luzerne; John H. Wells, of Greene.

EVENING SESSION.

Upon the re-assembling of the Convention, Mr. Coffey, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, made report, citing the facts in relation to several contested seats, and concluding with a resolution to admit the delegates from Philadelphia appointed under the Republican call, and settling the disputed seats in Delaware, Huntingdon, Adams, Cumberland, Lycoming, and Center.

Mr. Cooper, of Philadelphia, moved the adoption of the report, with the exception of the resolution.

The motion was discussed and adopted. The resolution of the committee in relation to the delegates from Philadelphia being then before the Convention, Mr. McClure, of Franklin, offered a substitute for the resolution, to admit both sets of delegates from Philadelphia, and all other cases in dispute.

After debate by Messrs. McKnight,

Kelley, Simpson, Frame, Cook, Cooper, Gilpin, Linn and Fox, the resolution admitting both sets was adopted by a large vote. Thunders of applause followed the announcement of the result.

A motion was made to go into a ballot for a candidate for Governor.

Judge Kelley suggested an adjournment till morning, to afford an opportunity to restore harmony among friends. The motion was agreed to, and the Convention adjourned until half past 9 o'clock to-morrow.

THURSDAY, March 26.

The Convention re-assembled at 9 o'clock A. M.

The list of delegates, read and corrected. On motion, the Convention proceeded to the nomination of candidates for Governor, as follows:

Mr. Rippey nominated Gen. James Kennedy Moorhead, of Allegheny county. Mr. Eakin—David Wilmot, Bradford. Mr. Crooks—Francis Jordan, Bedford. Mr. Coffey—John Covode, Westmoreland. Mr. Cochran—Thos. E. Franklin, Lancaster. Mr. Lowrey—Gideon J. Ball, Erie. Mr. Crawford—John M. Sullivan, Butler. Mr. Rauch—Peter S. Michler, Northampton. Mr. Power—Robt. B. M'Comb, Lawrence. Mr. Smith—Lemuel Todd, Cumberland. Mr. G. Moore—Robt. B. Moorhead, Indiana. Mr. Read—John R. Edie, Somerset. Mr. G. T. Thorne—Robt. T. Conrad, Phila. Mr. Bressler—Andrew G. Curtin, Centre. Mr. G. R. Smith—Henry Souther, Elk. Mr. Merriman—A. Huidkoper, Crawford. Mr. Taggart—John C. Kunkle, Dauphin. Mr. Simpson—Wm. H. Keim, Berks.

The nominations being closed, Mr. Dickey presented a letter from Hon. Thomas E. Franklin (withdrawing his name), which was read.

Mr. Rutherford presented a letter from Hon. John C. Kunkle, which was read, as follows:

To the Delegates to the Union State Convention, from the Tenth Congressional District.

GENTLEMEN: With sincere gratitude to my political friends of the Tenth Congressional District, for the renewed expression of their kind partiality, I request you to withhold my name from the Convention. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. C. KUNKLE.

Mr. Power presented a letter from Mr. Huidkoper, withdrawing his name. Mr. Peterson withdrew the name of Col. Andrew G. Curtin.

Mr. Geo. T. Thorne withdrew the name of Robt. T. Conrad.

Mr. N. Thorne withdrew the name of R. B. Moorhead.

Mr. Edie withdrew his name from the list of candidates.

A letter was read from Henry Souther, withdrawing his name.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to vote *vice versa*, for a candidate

FOR GOVERNOR.

David Wilmot received	50 votes.
Lemuel Todd	21 "
Gideon J. Ball	19 "
Francis Jordan	13 "
John Covode	13 "
J. K. Moorhead	7 "
Peter S. Michler	7 "
John M. Sullivan	5 "
Robt. B. M'Comb	1 "
John C. Kunkle	1 "
Wm. H. Keim	1 "

Whole number of votes, 153; necessary to a choice 77.

Neither of the candidates having a majority of the votes, there was no election.

The names of Messrs. Michler, Jordan, M'Comb, Keim, and Sullivan, were then withdrawn.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to a

SECOND VOTE.

David Wilmot received	99 votes.
Lemuel Todd	24 "
Gideon J. Ball	22 "
John Covode	15 "
J. K. Moorhead	2 "

Whole number of votes, 162; necessary to a choice, 81.

DAVID WILMOT having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly nominated.

Geo. K. Smith of Philadelphia city came to the Convention for the purpose of opposing the nomination of Mr. Wilmot; the delegation to which he belonged had been admitted to seats and had a fair hearing. He would support the nomination most cordially and therefore moved that the nomination be declared unanimous.

T. J. Coffey of Indiana, had opposed the nomination of Wilmot, but would now give a cordial support. He pledged Indiana county as good for 2,500 majority for Wilmot.

Mr. Lowrey of Erie had presented the name of Mr. Ball to the Convention, in obedience to the wishes of his constituents. He had no doubt that the nomination of Mr. Wilmot would be cordially sustained by his constituents.

Mr. Rippey pledged Allegheny county to give 6,000 majority for Wilmot.

Mr. Smith, of Cumberland, on behalf of the friends of Mr. Todd, cordially concurred in the nomination of Mr. Wilmot.

Mr. Smith, of Cambria, said he was satisfied with David Wilmot, or any other man opposed to the Loco Foco party.

The nomination of Mr. Wilmot was unanimously confirmed.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Mr. G. R. Smith moved to nominate Canal Commissioner. Agreed to.

Mr. Gibbons nominated Wm. Millward, of Philadelphia. Mr. Wells—Wm. E. Fraser, Fayette. Mr. Richards—J. C. Myers, Berks. Mr. Huhn—J. C. Lessig, Schuylkill. Mr. Albright—M. D. Cortright. Mr. Markle—R. B. M'Dowell, Allegheny. Mr. Coulter—John Snodgrass, Westmoreland. Mr. Moorhead—Benj. Hartshorn, Clarf'd. Mr. Rippey withdrew the name of R. B. M'Dowell.

On motion, the nominations closed; and the Convention proceeded to a first vote for

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Wm. Millward received	100 votes.
Wm. E. Frozer	26 "
John C. Myers	14 "
Benj. Hartshorn	4 "
John Snodgrass	5 "
D. E. Cortright	8 "
Jno. C. Lessig	3 "

Whole number of votes, 160; necessary to a choice, 81.

WILLIAM MILLWARD having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly nominated; and,

On motion, the nomination was made unanimous.

The Convention then adjourned till 2 o'clock this afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon the re-assembling of the Convention, Mr. Moran, on behalf of William Millward, returned thanks to the Convention for their partiality in nominating him for Canal Commissioner. Mr. Moran assured the body that Mr. Millward was of the right stripe, who would do, if the occasion required it, a little fighting; that during the excitement in Washington, growing out of the assault on Mr. Sumner, Mr. Millward had stood by Anson Burlingame, and that he had a gun, a present from Mr. Burlingame, which was always on hand for a long or a short shot.

A resolution was adopted directing the President to appoint a State Central Committee.

The Convention then went into general nominations for Judges of the Supreme Court, when the following gentlemen were named:

James Cooper, of Philadelphia. James Veech, of Fayette. Daniel Agnew, of Beaver. Joseph J. Lewis, of Chester. Moses Hampton, of Allegheny. S. P. Johnston, of Warren. James T. Hale, of Centre. Thomas M'Connell, of Allegheny. H. W. Williams, of Allegheny. Joshua W. Comly, of Montour. John S. Pearson, of Dauphin. Wm. M. Stephenson, of Mercer. Frederick Wats, of Cumberland. Isaac Foster, of Huntingdon. Joseph Allison, of Philadelphia. Daniel M. Smyser, of Montgomery. J. Pringle Jones, of Berks. John M. Read, of Philadelphia. Benjamin Bartholomew, of Schuylkill. Benjamin Buffington, of Armstrong. William M. Meredith, of Philadelphia. The names of Messrs. Kelly, Read, Meredith, Smyser, Bartholomew, Buffington and Pearson, were withdrawn.

A resolution was adopted to select a Western candidate first, and a ballot being had, resulted as follows:

James Veech	76	Isaac Foster	4
Moses Hampton	25	H. W. Williams	5
Daniel Agnew	14	W. M. Stephenson	3
S. P. Johnston	9	Thos. M'Connell	1

The whole number of votes cast was 147; necessary to a choice, 75.

MR. VEECH having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly nominated, and the nomination was, on motion, made unanimous.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for an Eastern candidate, with the following result:

Jos. J. Lewis	88	James Cooper	38
J. Pringle Jones	12	James T. Hale	11
Joshua W. Comly	2		

Whole number of votes cast, 151; necessary to a choice, 76.

MR. LEWIS was thereupon declared unanimously nominated.

The Chair appointed a Committee on Resolutions, consisting of William D. Kelly, of Philad., Jacob Hoffman, of Berks, Thos. E. Cochran, of York, John R. Edie, of Somerset, S. P. M'Calmont, of Venango, W. A. Cook, of Westmoreland, Titian J. Coffey, of Indiana, Morrow B. Lowry, of Erie, and George T. Thom, of Philad.

The Committee having retired, the Convention appointed J. S. Bowen, Wm. D. Kelly, John R. Edie, George R. Smith, and R. Errett, a Committee to inform the gentlemen nominated of their selection.

The Committee then took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Convention again assembled at 5 o'clock, when Judge Kelly, Chairman of Committee on Resolutions, reported a series, of which the said had been unanimously adopted by the Committee, as follows:

THE PLATFORM.

This Convention of Delegates, representing the Free-men of Pennsylvania, opposed to the leading measures of the late National Administration, and the continuance of the same destructive policy clearly foreshadowed by the acts and declarations of the administration just inaugurated, do

Resolved, That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the Federal Constitution, is essential to the

preservation of our Republican institutions; that the Federal Constitution, the liberties of the people, the sovereign rights of the States, and the Union of the States, must and shall be preserved.

Resolved, That with our Republican fathers, we hold it to be a self-evident truth, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men; and that the primary duty and object of our Federal Government is to secure these rights to all persons under its exclusive jurisdiction. That, as our Republican fathers abolished Slavery in all the national territory, and ordained in the Constitution "that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law," it becomes our duty to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it, for the purpose of establishing Slavery in the territories of the United States. That we deny the authority of Congress, of the Supreme Court, of a Territorial Legislature, of any individual or association of individuals, to give legal existence to Slavery in any Territory of the United States, while the Constitution shall be maintained.

Resolved, That the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States, for their government; a power not controverted for the first sixty years of our national existence, but exercised by the general concurrence of all departments of the Government, through every Administration from WASHINGTON TO POLK; and that in the exercise of this unquestionable power, it is the duty of Congress to prohibit in the Territories, those twin relics of barbarism, polygamy and Slavery.

Resolved, THAT WE ARE YET FREEMEN, and that while we retain the inestimable rights of Freemen, secured to us by the sacrifices, sufferings and blood of our Revolutionary fathers, we will not submit to have a new Constitution imposed upon us by the extra-judicial opinions of Judges of the Supreme Court—opinions subversive of the rights of human nature—in conflict with the truth of the unbroken action of the government and the law of the land, as heretofore pronounced by the Federal Judiciary, and the Courts of nearly every State in the American Union.

Resolved, That the recent opinions of the majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court, in a case over which they decided the Court had no jurisdiction, and, therefore, no authority to pronounce the law arising therein, is but another step in consummation of that conspiracy against our free institutions, which had its inception in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; that it is the direct result of the late triumph of the Slave Power in the election of its candidate, JAMES BUCHANAN, to the Presidency, and unless promptly rebuked by the people at the ballot-box, may be followed by other usurpations fatal to the independence of the Free States and the liberties of our people.

Resolved, That the constitutional rights of the people of Kansas have been fraudulently and violently taken from them. Their territory has been invaded by an armed force; spurious and pretended legislative, judicial and executive officers have been set over them, by whose usurped authority, sustained by the military power of the Federal Government, tyrannical and unconstitutional laws have been enacted and enforced; the right of the people to keep and bear arms has been infringed; test oaths of an extraordinary and entangling nature have been imposed as a condition of exercising the right of suffrage and holding office; the right of an accused person to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury has been denied; cruel and unusual punishments have been inflicted upon the innocent, while murders, robberies and arson have been instigated and encouraged, and the offenders have been allowed to go unpunished; the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, has been violated; they have been deprived of life, liberty and property, without due process of law; the freedom of speech and of the press has been abridged; the right to choose their representatives has been made of no effect; That all these things have been done with the knowledge, sanction and procurement of the Federal Government, in violation of the plainest mandates of the Constitution; That the usurpation by which a spurious Legislature was imposed upon Kansas, and its people subjected to a code of laws unparalleled for cruelty in the history of civilized nations, is still in full force, and the people are denied the right peacefully to assemble and petition for a redress of grievances; and the National Executive has permitted two colored men from Maryland, were the principal causes of the war of 1812 with Great Britain. Jefferson protested against the outrage in a patriotic proclamation, in which he said: "This enormity was not galled; and further that he will manufacture it at the cost of ten cents per gallon.

Resolved, That the stupendous frauds by which our popular elections are swayed against a majority of the legally qualified voters, strikes at the foundation and life of our system of government; and unless speedily corrected, will lead to violence and anarchy; and we urge upon all good citizens to unite for the suppression of this evil; and we call upon our own Legislature to guard by effective and stringent laws the purity of the ballot box.

Resolved, That the sale of the Main Line of our improvements, is demanded by every consideration that should weigh with intelligent and honest men. A source of revenue, it is wholly worthless to the State, while it is notoriously used as a means of speculation and plunder, thereby inflicting upon the State pecuniary loss, and also irreparable injury, in the almost universal demoralization and political profligacy engendered throughout its entire extent.

Resolved, That we invite the affiliation and co-operation of men of all parties, however differing with us in other respects, in support of the principles herein declared; and believing that the spirit of our institutions, as well as the Constitution of our country, guarantees liberty of conscience and equality of rights among citizens, we oppose all legislation impairing their security.

The resolutions were read very distinctly, and were greeted with frequent applause.

The resolutions were adopted en masse and by acclamation, with nine hearty cheers.

A resolution of thanks to the officers of the Convention was adopted, after which a number of excellent and able speeches were made by Messrs. Kelly and Gibbons of Philadelphia; Cook, of Westmoreland; M'Comb, of Lawrence; Lowrey, of Erie; Hamilton, of Allegheny; Cochran, of York, and Bowen, of Chester (the President) awakening much enthusiasm.

The Convention finally, at 20 minutes past six, adjourned, sine die.

Golden Rules for Gardeners.

Never waste animal or vegetable refuse. The very soap-suds from the laundry are rich manure.

Never grow a bad variety of anything if you can help it. It takes the same room, and wants the same attention as a good one. Never buy cheap seed.

Cover all seeds with at least their own thickness of soil; but as some of it gets washed off you must allow for it.

Gather fruit in dry weather, and with the sun shining, and place them as carefully in the basket as if they were glass.

Never subject a plant to a rapid change of temperature. Sudden check or sudden excitement are equally injurious.

Never grow the same crop, nor crops of the same family twice on the same spot without an intervening crop of a different nature.

Never transplant shrubs and trees in a growing state. However carefully it may be done, the check is dangerous if not fatal.

Keep all kinds of plants under glass as close as possible to the light.

Never tie up lettuce or endives, or earth up celery, except when perfectly dry. They are sure to spoil if you do.

Keep your plants clean.

Mow lawns before the dew is off the grass, unless you have a machine, which cuts it best when dry.

Rapid growth makes a mild flavor, slow growth a strong one. Therefore grow vegetables quick, and fruit moderately.

Jefferson on Colored Citizens.

The decision of the Supreme Court denying United States citizenship to any one of African descent, would have been stoutly resisted by Thomas Jefferson were he now alive, or he would have been as forgetful of his early inculcations as the Democratic party now are. It will be remembered that the outrage upon the frigate *Chesapeake* by the British frigate *Leopard*, and the imprisonment of four seamen, two of whom were alien born and the other two colored men from Maryland, were the principal causes of the war of 1812 with Great Britain. Jefferson protested against the outrage in a patriotic proclamation, in which he said: "This enormity was not galled; and further that he will manufacture it at the cost of ten cents per gallon.

purpose of taking by force from a ship-of-war of the United States a part of her crew, and, that no circumstance might be wanting to mark its character, it had been previously ascertained that the seamen demanded were native citizens of the United States." And Jefferson went further than this; he not only contended that free colored men were citizens, but ascribed all the rights of citizenship to slaves. Our readers are all familiar with his eloquent tirade against slavery in his "Notes on Virginia," in which this indignant outburst appears: "And with what execration should the statesman be loaded, who, permitting one-half of the citizens thus to trample on the rights of the other, transforms these into despots and these into enemies, destroys the morals of the one and the amor patrias of the other?" Truly, the Supreme Court have deviated widely in its interpretation of citizenship from the opinions of the author of the Declaration of Independence.—*Philad. Times*.

THE FOREIGN VOTE, LAST ELECTION.—Edward L. Pierce, Chicago, Ill., has recently written a letter, showing by statistics and comparisons, how the foreign-born citizens of the United States generally threw their votes last fall. The review is elaborate and able, and has attracted much attention. We find in the Chicago Tribune a very complimentary article describing the letter and the influence it has already had. In this article, the principal points of the letter (which Mr. Pierce amply sustains by his proofs) are summed up as follows:

First. That it was through the aid of the vote of our adopted citizens that the North Western States which voted for Fremont were saved to republicanism.

Second. That the States lost to republicanism were lost through the opposition or division of the Native or American party.

Third. That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was received among the naturalized Germans with more general repudiation than among the native-born citizens.

Fourth. That it is by the excess of emigration to the North over that to the South, that the free States have been enabled to overcome the three-fifths representation of slaves allowed to the slave States.

We are pleased to hear that an edition of Mr. Pierce's letter has been published in the *Chicago Tribune*. It is worthy the attention of all who are interested in the facts and statistics of our American politics.

THE AND CASHMERE GOATS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—A correspondent writing to the *Boston Post* from Greenville, South Carolina, says:

"I am within a few miles of the place where the experiment was made of raising lea. It has proved a failure. The plant will grow well enough, but wages are too high in this country. We cannot afford to pick, to roll up and sell any sort of leaves here for half a dollar a pound. In China, where a man is hired for one dollar a month and boards himself, it may be done.

"I am glad to learn that the Cashmere goat, introduced by J. R. Davis, does well here. The goat is hardy, prolific, and produces a heavy fleece of wool. So fine that the finest French merino is coarse in comparison, and then it is from six to nine inches long. "His son, Scott Davis, has a cargo of fresh Angora Cashmere goats on their way to Gallatin, Tennessee